THE NEWS OF EUROPE.

THE WEDDING ENGAGEMENT OF THE DUKE OF YORK.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE MINERS-THE IRISH MEMBERS AT WESTMINSTER-SIR CHARLES DIESE AND THE EGYPTIAN DEBATE-

THE LORDS ON THE EVICTED TENANTS COMMISSION-DEMON-STRATION OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE-MAY DAY. (BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE,)

copyright; 1893: By The Tribune Association London, May 6 .- "The Evening Star," which deals largely in sensations, frequently the more extravagant where there is least likelihood of being sued, announced the other day that the Duke of York has been privately married at Malta to the daughter of a naval officer. That the Duke had not even been at Malta was a minor element in the fabrication. But to this rumor is attributed the official announcement, just made, that His Royal Highness is betrothed to Princess May of Teck. Such an arrangement was not wholly unexpected. Hundreds of people hoped and predicted it when the Duke of Clarence died, and when the entire country was sympathizing with Princess May over her grief and disappointment. Now that the realization of that hope has come to pass hundreds are doubting whether this second arrangement can be as genuine a love match as the first. Nevertheless, everybody agrees that both Princess May and the Duke of York are estimable and amiable persons, and most unlikely to live in disaccord.

The Duke is one of the shrewdest and smartest men to be found in the royal courts of Europe. Those who know him have implicit confidence that he would not have married his brother's intended bride as a mere matter of convenience. He has chosen a favorite with the public, and as he himself is very greatly liked the wedding will undoubtedly be popular. The thinking public were beginning to be anxious that the Duke should marry soon. If he died childless, the Crown might pass to the family of the Duke of

No statesman is more accomplished than Mr Gladstone in studying public opinion. We had a rare instance this week in his vote upon the second reading of the Miners' Eight Hours bill. When a similar measure was proposed a year ago he walked out of the House. He was known to be unfavorable, and even declared his position unchangeable. Only last Monday he told a deputation of colliery proprietors, representing two hundred millions sterling capital, that he had not arrived at any fixed conclusion, and was waiting for the utmost light on the subject. The light came within a few hours. The deputation represented the propertied classes, who refuse to follow Mr. Gladstone into the Home Rule quagmire. The Miners' Federation, who not long since passed a resolution of no confidence in Mr. Gladstone for the hash he made of their eight hours logic, are a numerous body, especially in Midlothian, where the Premier's seat is becoming shaky. There are more miners with votes than colliery owners, and on Wednesday Mr. Gladstone declared he had convinced himself that a majority of the miners were in favor of this bill, and that, consequently, he was ready to support its second reading.

It is difficult to perceive how the Prime Minister can have fairly arrived at this decision, for there has been no poll of miners, and it is generally believed that they are about equally divided. gan to the evident embarrassment of both. Only one-third have actively declared in favor of the measure. Those of Durham and Northumber- Stock Exchange trouble themselves about publand are as actively opposed, because they have lie affairs, but the Lord Mayor's city meeting already got fewer than eight hours. It was last Wednesday brought about a remarkable doubtless with a view to conciliating these lastnamed that Mr. Gladstone took refuge in reservations, to be proposed at later stages, in the direction, probably, of local option.

By accepting the statement of the miners' caucus, that there was practical unanimity, Mr. Gladstone has cast aside his arguments against compulsory hours, which so deeply offended the Miners' Federation, and has induced the House of Commons to accept a class of legislation which was written off the statute books some centuries ago. Parliament has often passed laws to protect women and children, and to secure the safety of workmen following dangerous pursuits; but for a parallel to compulsory hours for grown-up men in a trade, which is now proved to have a vital average above that of most classes of workmen, we must go back to the laborer statutes of the fourteenth century. It is only one step further for Parliament to fix a rate of wages, and impose sumptuary laws. Mr. John Morley refused to follow his leader's conversion. Lord Randolph Churchill anade no concealment of his delight at the Premier's

When discussing the reservations in the Eight Hours bill Mr. Gladstone made it the occasion for using such remarkable language respecting the rights of minorities that the thoughts of the House of Commons instinctively turned to the right of Ulster in the patter of Home Rule. His remarks scemed intended to create a belief that he would exclude Ulster from the operations of this measure, as he now declares he was prepared to do in 1886. If the Premier ever nurtured such disposition he must have been shocked to find how sudenly both Separatists and Nationalists have declined the olive branch. Uister men refuse to be separated from the Unionists of Connaught and Munster; and the Nationalists naturally object to see the richest part of Ireland excluded from

Mr. Gladstone's references to Ulster above indicated are regarded by many persons as proof that even the Cabinet has been led to recognize the magnitude of the Ulster difficulty, just as they are understood to have been at last convinced of the impracticability of the in and out clause.

If it be true, as stated this morning, that there is, after all, to be no reduction in the number of Irish members at Westminster, that the figure is to stand, as at present, at 103, and that their power of voting on every subject, whether Irish, Scotch, English or British, remains as at present, while these Irish have also their own Parliament at Dublin, the fate of this measure is Nine-tenths of the English electors supported Home Rule in the hope to get rid of Irish questions and Irish members altogether, and prepare the way for reforms. If the current story of to-day be true, we must not be surprised to witness a radical revolt. The effect of such a change in the measure would be worse than last night's proposal to postpone the financial clauses till all the rest of the bill passed through committee. The financial arrangements become more and more difficult. The Nationalist members are more pronounced than ever in declining the present proposed settlement. The feeling increases among the English Liberals that Mr. Gladstone is dealing too generously with Ireland: for it is now explained that under this bill Great Britain will pay four and onehalf times the sum per head that will be paid per head in Ireland for the advantages of empire, trade and military protection. The proposal to postrone the financial clauses, and the intention, if it really be true, to retain the Irish members with their present powers at Westminster,

The Egyptian debate raised by Sir Charles Dilke was chiefly notable because it led Mr. Gladstone to put himself in line with the position already taken up by Lord Rosebery, and apply to e peccant baronet the phrase, "My Right Honora- "College in Marsovan. Professor Thoumayha's Friend" some twelve to twenty times in a brother-in-law, a German court chaptain, has come

manner so pointed as to suggest the whitewash to this city to solicit the interference of the German brush. This alone was a personal success for Sir Charle Dilke, and in some measure may help to lift him out of the cloud from which he is striving to emerge, but the House of Commons is evidently not eager to give him his old position. As a piece of tactics Sir Charles Dilke's proposal was a mistake. It showed how readily for the sake of courting popularity he has abandoned his opinions on the Egyptian question; and he also put his leader into position of being compelled to indorse the policy of his predecessors. It must have been as unpleasant to Sir Charles Dilke, with his French proclivities, as to Parisians themselves to hear Mr. Gladstone declare that France had no special title to intervene in Egypt beyond any other Power, and though the Prime Minister was careful for courtesy's sake to say that any further overtures from Turkey or France would receive proper consideration, the old Parliamentary hand very properly pointed out that recent events in Cairo had only increased Britain's obligations in respect of European as well as of native interests in I gypt. Mr. Gladstone's unflinching adhesion to the policy of his predecessors, now that he is toward the French Republic. Representing the sentiin office, stirred up the wrath of men like Mr. | ments of the American people, the illustrious citizen Labouchere, Dr. Clark and Alpheus Cleophas who is Chief Executive of the American Republic de-Morton to the boiling point, but their gibes and sneers fell harmlessly, and the debate rapidly fizzled out. Its wholesome effect upon the English Radicals is shown by the comments of "The Daily News," which says that, till the effects of recent events in Cairo have died away, and Egypt has assumed its normal state, it is useless in our history, and the similarity of our political instito talk of evacuation. It may be quite true, says this journal, that a couple of years ago a majority of the Liberals voted against the maintenance of a British force in Egypt, but that was in the lifetime of lewfik Pacha and long before the escapade of his exceedingly youthful son. Sir Charles Dilke's action has thus done his friends in Paris little service, beyond affording them your marvellous civilization.

It is not often that the House of Lords is so deeply ruffled as we witnessed last Monday, when the debate was raised on the Evicted Tenants' Commission. In place of decorous dulness there was something like a row. The Government were pressed over and over again to say what they intended doing with the recommendations of their dishonored commission, but naturally no definite answer was given. The ministerial peers were anxious to have their inquiry left severely alone. They did not want to talk about it, but the occasion was too good to be lost by Lord Salisbury for having a fling at the Government. He let out against his opponents in a speech of exceeding bitterness; but in that part which was intended to be most telling he was certainly the most unfair. He sought to lay it down that the Gov- naval rendezvous at Hampton Roads on the 19th ernment had interfered in a private concern, a quarrel between Lord Clanricarde and his Galway tenants. When he said that the Government had no rights in regard to that dispute he surely forgot he was himself the author of the bill revising judicial rents, of a measure for dealing with arrears, and other proposals since 1885, intended to amend Mr. Gladstone's legislation. Lord Clanricarde well knows his own unpopularity, and rarely shows up among his peers; but he was present during this debate. The high crusted Toryism of Lord of non-union laborers have returned to work uncor Salisbury on questions of property made it un- ditionally. necessary for Lord Clauricarde to unburden himself, and he sat silent and alone, apart from the other members. A shabby, wizened-looking, illdressed old gentleman, his very unusual appearance attracting the attention of those who happened to be in the House. Once he attempted to speak to Lord Salisbury and again to Lord Cado

It is very rarely that members of the London monstration of the commercial men and th Stock Exchange against Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy. The public burning of the Home Rule bill, the march of 1.500 of the shrewdest business world from the in to Guildhall, with flags, banners and mottoes, the cheering, the singing "Rule Britannia" and "God Save the Queen," though much out of tune and doubtful as to verbal accuracy, and the speechmaking lifted this demonstration out of the usual category. The financial proposals of Mr. Gladstone's measure came in for rough handling.

Among such an audience and on this branch of the Home Rule question there has been no better speech delivered than of Mr. Chamberlain in the city. The opinion of bankers, merchants, underwriters, stockbrokers, and shippers, was never more clearly expressed, but all these are propertied classes and are less numerous at the polling booth than those who have no property; hence they have little weight in the opinion

The May Day demonstration in favor of socalled rights of labor passed off quietly throughout Europe. There was little animation in Paris and only the semblance of a row in Marseilles, but nowhere was there any genuine disturbance. The police authorities have now got proper meas ure of the militant agitators in the European capitals and make suitable arrangements to restrain their ardor. Moreover these people are themselves learning discretion. The lesson of broken heads has not been wholly lost upon them. There was some legitimate ground for celebrating the recent victory of the Universal Suffrage party in Belgium, and no great harm beyond stomachic punishment came of the beer drunk round the bust of Lassalle at Berlin. Madrid was quiet because it was overawed by military police,

The only spectacle to be seen in London was a couple of bedraggled processions, made up mostly of foreigners, with two or three red flags, the whole party uniting at Reformers' Tree, Hyde lark, to hear the usual speeches from the usual speakers about the rights of man and the crimes

The London workingmen, even of advanced Democratic type, will demonstrate among themselves and by themselves, but never seem to care about joining hands with the foreigner. Trade 'nions have taught London workingmen to distrust the foreigner, not so much for his politics, but for his competition in the field of labor. The fereigner, too, is greatly tamed when he reaches the British capital. It may be the climate or it may come of drinking heavy British beer. The stolid, unsympathetic density of British workingmen may have something to do with this result, but most probably the chief cause is to be found in the unchecked facilities allowed by the authorities to all and sundry to let off their froth so long as they refrain from breaking the peace. The spirit of revolution often acquires its strength like some of the noxious gases. Let then evaporate and they are harmless, but under compression they become dangerous.

MR. LINCOLN SAILS FOR THIS COUNTRY.

London, May C.-Robert T. Lincoln, ex-American the American Legation and many others, who bade Line steamship New-York.

The new American Consul-General, Patrick 4. Collins, began the duties of that office to-day.

will largely accentuate the Home Rule controversy. EFFORTS IN EEHALF OF PROFESSOR THOUMAYIAN Constantinople, May 6,-Telegrams are received ple, who, in the name of many other members of Parliament, begs the British Ambassador to effect the release of Prefessor Thoumayian, of the American

Embassy in his behalf. It is supposed that the Turk-ish Government will insure the conviction of Professor Thoumayian so as to make a great show of magnanimity in pardoning him. Professor Thou-mayian is one of the many Protestants now on trial in Angora for charges trumped up at the time of the anti-Christian riots in Cesarea and Marsovan.

MR, EUSTIS PRESENTS HIS CREDENTIALS THE LONG PRIENDSHIP BETWEEN FRANCE AND AMERICA THE THEME OF HIS AD-DRESS TO M. CARNOT.

Parls, May 6 .- James B. Eustis, American Ambassador to France, presented his credentials to President Carnot to-day. Mr. Eastis, in making the

presentation, said: Recently the French Government elevated the rank of its distinguished representative in the United States to that of Ambassador. My Government immediately responded to this initiative, and conferred the same rank on its representative in France. I therefore have the honor to be the first Ambassador accredited from the United States to the French Ro as an additional manifestation of friendly disposition tween the two Governments should not only be main tained, but strengthened. Permit me to assure you that to accomplish the desired result my persons inclinations will lead me to contribute hearty co-operaunite the two peoples in bonds of the closest sympathy. Fortunately, no event can now be foreseen which can cause any differences between the French Being the native of a section of my country one

to your language, your history and the traditions of another text on which to preach about the per-high personal esteem for Your Excellency, at the same time wishing to the French Nation success and prosperity."

> ception at the Elysce, full military honors being accorded to him. The band in the courtyard played "The Star Spangled Banner" when Mr. Eustis arrived, and President Carnot extended to the new representative of the United States all the deference due to his rank.

After the reception by President Carnot, the American Ambassador was accompanied to the Grand Hotel by an escort of cavalry. Mr. Eustis informed the reporters who saw him that he was deeply impressed with the warm cordiality of President Carnot

DISORDER SUPPRESSED AT NASSAU.

Nassau, Bahamas, May 2.-The prompt arrival of the British man-of-war Partridge on April 24, the vessel having been dispatched to this place from the overawed the disorderly elements and prevented a police which occurred on April 15 and 17. Several arrests have been made already and others are to follow. It is thought that the leaders will be se verely punished. No further trouble is anticipated. The Partridge will remain in port until the trials are concluded.

ERISTOL DOCK STRIKERS RETURN TO WORK. Bristol, May 6,-The union dock laborers of this who struck on May 4 against the employment

THE HUNGARIAN PILGRIMAGE TO ROME. Rome, May 6 .- The Hungarian pilgrims, under Carfinal Vaszary, Archbishop of Gran and Primate of Hungary, will arrive here on May 20. Cardinal Vaszary will formally receive the Cardinal's kat at the Consistory to be held on the 1st of June

HUNGARIAN RAILWAYS BLOCKED BY SNOW. Vienna, May 6 .- A heavy snowstorm began at noon day in this city. There was a great snowfall throughout yesterday in Hungary, and railway traffic is blocked by the snowdrifts.

ITALIAN HONORS FOR SIR WILLIAM THOMSON. Naples, May 6 .- The Italian Minister of Public Inas Sir William Thomson, president of the Royal So-clety, who was created a peer in 1892, to be a member of the Naples Academy.

REGISTRATION FOR FOREIGNERS IN FRANCE. Paris, May 6.-The Chamber of Deputles to-day idopted a measure requiring foreigners resident in France to register, but rejected the proposition to

LORD RANDOLPH PRAISES MR. BALFOUR London, May 6.-Speaking at a Primrose League secting in Paddington this evening, Lord Randolph Churchill praised Mr. Balfour for the "conspicuou

bility and undaunted courage which he had shown as leader of the House and leader of the Opposi lion." He predicted that Parliament would be issolved early in 1894.

Mr. Balfour, who also addressed the meeting, justifed the Unionist policy of opposing the Home Rule stid, to the dangers of the bill, and would not be avake until the bill should have been torn to tatten and all its absurdities revealed. Mr. Balfour ex pressed the conviction that Mr. Gladstone ultimately would be obliged to exclude the Irish from West unister.

STEAMERS FROM NEW-ORLEANS TO PANAMA. San Francisco, May 6.-It was sald last evening that the North American Navigation Company was nego tining for two steamers which will be put on the later point goods for New-York or San Francisco will be transshipped to steamers leaving Colon and Parama. Larger steamers will be put on the rout-fron San Francisco in order to carry the extr.

YALE LOATH TO ENTER A DERATING LEAGUE

New-Haven, Conn., May 6.-For some time the Harvard and Frinceton debating societies have been orresponding with the Yale Union in an endeavor to nduce the Yale men to form a triangular debating league between Yale, Harvard and Princeton. Yale however, holds back. The scheme is to have six big New-York, Cambridge and New-Haven-and to have championship awarded, just as in athletic sports. The for the idea to be put into execution, but Yale's de bating experiences of late have been of a disast nature and she declines to enter the oratorical

HE WISHED TO TELEPHONE TO COLUMBUS. Michael J. Kane, twenty-two years old, of Ansonia, nn., Friday night entered the Eldridge-st, polic dation and asked the sergeant in charge to allow him

to use the telephone. "I want to telephone to Christopher Columbus," said the man. "Allow me to use the telephone or I'll come lain to Columbus about you. Columbus is a friend

of mine. See !" Officer Henry made Kane a prisoner. Kane had a pipe in his mouth when arraigned before Justice Taintor, in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday

"What is the matter with you!" asked the Court, "Nothing," replied Kane, taking off his jacket and rowing it over his left arm. "I've been studying throwing it over his left arm. to be a mathematician and my head hur's me. I have udied at Cooper Institute and other places.

"When did you came to the city?" asked the Court.

"That is none of your business," said Kane. "I'm
dd enough to take care of myself."
Justice Taintor committed bim to Leflevue Hospital, to be examined as to his mental condition.

THE MURDERER TO BE SENT TO RUSSIA.

Keppelowitz, or "Friedman," the Russian Hebrew who recently confessed to killing two men in Russian Foland, was rearraigned before Justice Taintor in the E-sex Market Police Court yesterday. Captain Devery reported that Commissioner Shields dis-Koppolowitz, as no official notice of the murder had heen received in this country. Justice Taintor also discharged Koppolowitz from custody. Koppolowitz was taken in charge by the Russian Consul-General, who will send him back to Russia. CAPRIVI'S FOES TRIUMPH.

GERMAN ARMY BILL REJECTED

THE REICHSTAG AT ONCE DISSOLVED BY EMPEROR WILLIAM.

ALL ATTEMPTS AT COMPROMISE FAIL-THE KAISER BECOMES IMPATIENT AND DEMANDS IMMEDIATE DECISION-THE VOTE 210 TO 162-NEW ELECTIONS ON JUNE 15.

Berlin, May 6.-The Army bill was rejected to day in the Reichstag by a vote of 210 against the bill to 162 in its favor. The rescript signed by the Kaiser dissolving

the Reichstag was immediately promulgated, and the Reichstag is now dissolved. Chancellor von Caprivi has gone to Potsdam to offer his resignation to the Kaiser. The Kaiser

has summoned Count Botho von Eulenberg, the Prussian Premier, to Potsdam. Count Botho von Eulenberg took the place of Chancellor von Caprivi about a year ago, when Chaficellor resigned that office owing

to the decision of the Kaiser to withdraw the Education bill from the Prussian Landtag. The last attempt at compromise having failed, Chancellor von Caprivi, refusing to sanction a permanent, the Kaiser became impatient of further delay, and pressed for a decision by the Reichstag to-day. Hence the vote was taken at once in

stead of being postponed until Monday. When the result of the vote was announced in the Reichstag Chancellor von Caprivi read the imperial message tlecreeing dissolution. The Social-Democratic members displayed the

wildest enthusiasm over the result. They hur rahed repeatedly, following cheer with cheer. Great confusion and uproar prevailed in the House, and public excitement is at the highest pitch in Berlin.

The "Reichsanzeiger" publishes the Emperor's decree. The new elections, which under the Constitution must take place within sixty days after dissolution, are to be held on June 15. The new session must open within ninety days after dissolu

The result of the vote on the bill caused no surprise to the Government. Chancellor von Caprivi attempted yesterday evening to rally the wavering members to the support of the measure by offering to reduce the peace effective even below the number proposed in the amendment offered by Freiherr von Huene. The offer, however, did not gain a single vote. The House had made up its mind to reject the bill, and the speeches made on the subject were addressed rather to the electors than to the Reichstag.

The most striking feature of the closing debate was the resurgence of anti-Prussian sentiments especially from the speakers of the Centre party. Dr. Lieber, who is a leader in the councils of his party, after attacking Chancellor von Caprivi for having, as he put it, resorted to the worst form of Bismarckian methods to secure the passage of the bill, said:

"The Centre party fights to-day against the ambitions of a centralizing Caesarism. We protest against the militarism which translates itself in persistent endeavors to extend the principles of the Prussian State into the domain of imperia legislation. In the interests of the Empire we demand that the Prussian policy be confined to the Prussian Diet, while the German shall prevail in the Reichstag."

Neither Chancellor von Caprivi nor Baron von Manteuffel, the Prussian Conservative leader, attempted to respond to Dr. Lieber's attack. All the speakers on the Government side simply ignored the expressions of anti-Prussian sentiment. The Chancellor commented vaguely upon the demotendencies that have recently been developing among the members of the Centre, and suggested that the policy now pursued by that party had its inspiration in the Vatican, which, he said, was now the friend of Republican France, and was trying to draw the whole Catholic worl in the same direction. The German Government, the Chancellor added, had hitherto appreciated the support of the Centre party on social ques tions, but it had now learned a lesson. Centre party was Catholic first and German afterward. The party stood ready to commit itself to whatever democratic evolution foreign influences might choose to dictate.

Dr. von Beneigsen, the leader of the Nationa Liberals, gave a moderate tone to the debate in a long speech, urging the House to accept the concessions offered by the Government. He deplered the inability of the Reichstag to sink party differences in face of questions involving the extreme safety of the Empire and its prestige abroad. The difficulty of successfully conducting the affairs of the country had always been enhanced by the absence of a stable parliamentary majority. A Government driven to rely upon a fortuitous majority could never present to the country a really consistent National policy. What the Reichsta ought to try to obtain was a strong moderate party established on a broad National basis. It seemed to him pitiful that no majority should be forthcoming in response to the Government's appeal in behalf of the national honor and the existence of Germany. It was a bad contrast to the parliamentary life of other countries, notably England, where the most violent party antagonism never militated against the continuity of the imperial policy.

Emperor William has sent to Dr. von Bennig en his special thanks for the tone of his speech Harriedly convened meetings are being held in Berlin and other populous centres to-night The promptness with which the Reichstag was dissolved immediately after the defeat of the Government as announced has taken everybody by surprise. The Social Democratic leaders are really teady for the electoral campaign. Herren Bebel, Singer and Liebknecht will leave Berlin to-morrow and begin at once to stump the country in behalf of Socialist candidates. In every district in which the Socialists have a fighting chance candidates will be nominated, and the party expects with resson to have an and the party expects with reason to have an increased representation in the next Reichstag.

The Emperor will not allow the dissolution of the Reichstag to interfere with the programm of his coming tour. Before starting for North Cape he will go on a deer-stalking expedition at Prockelwitz. Subsequently he will hunt

at Prockelwitz. Subsequent's be will lunt over the estates of Count Hochberg in Silesia. Count Hochberg by Silesia ber of the Society of Jesus, has been excommunicated by the Church in consequence of disclosures recently made by him, and which are held to have been breaches of the confessional. The failure of the Army bill makes it necessary for the Kaiser to defer for the present his projected reform of the higher military commands and of the posts in the War Office—a project which Caprivi is said to dread even more than he dreaded the struggle over the Army bill knowing that than he dreaded the struggle over the Army pill, knowing that it is likely that there will be a conflict over the changes which will in-volve the Kaiser, Caprivi himself and others whom the Chancellor has no desire to antazo

ACTS OF VIOLENCE BY STRIKERS. Buffalo, N. Y., May 6 .- A party of union lumber

shovers waylaid Rudolph Luske, a non-union man near the Genesce st. bridge this morning, and, upon his refusal to join the union, set upon him and with a stone, inflicting a bad cut and kneeking him senseless. He was picked up by other werkmen and Tonawanda, N. Y., May 6.-The locked-out lumber-

shovers are becoming angry at the importation of Poles from Buffalo to take their places. The first hostile movement was made last night when a num-ber of union men chased a party of Poles, threatening them with violence. The steamer Lloyd's Partner with two tows arrived last evening and tied up at with two tows arrived last evening and tied up at the dock. The Deluty with two tows arrived this morning and tied up at the Scribner dock. At 8 fraudulent sale of a fire engine to Long Island City.

o'clock Sheriff Ensign and twenty-five deputies arrived from Lockport and proceeded to Tonawanda Island, where trouble is expected.

AN AMERICAN MURDERED IN CHILI,

KILLED BY A MOB OF HALF-BREEDS BECAUSE OF HIS NATIONALITY.

San Francisco, May 6 .- A letter from Chili, reseived here, tells of the killing of Frank Matthewon, an American railroad surveyor, by a mob of Chilian half-breeds near Concepcion. Matthewson and another American, James Jerome, were were warned that their lives were in danger. Next day they started back for Concepcion, and were ambushed on the road by natives, who attacked them with knives. The Americans defended themselves with rifles, but Matthewson was quickly cut down and killed. Jerome thinks he would have met the same fate had not Dalaro. a Peruvian, and several loyal employes come to the rescue. He was badly wounded as it was. Jerome sent word by a native to the nearest telegraph station, but the dispatch was never transmitted. Next day the cabin which had occupied by the Americans was broken into by a band of natives, who stole everything. Matthewsmall detachments of troops arrived at the camp and have since remained there. This information is contained in a letter written by Jerome, who says a full statement of the case has been forwarded to the State Department at Washington He adds that telegraphic communications regarding the case have been withheld by the Government authorities there. This affair occurred in February, and it is said Jerome's condition was critical when the letter was mailed.

NOTHING KNOWN OF IT IN WASHINGTON. Washington, May 6.-Although San Francisco dis patches assert to the contrary, it is said at the State Department that no information has been received there concerning the reported murder of Frank Matthewson, an American civil engineer in Chill, near the city of Concepcion, and the tearing up and distributing among them by the mob of his American diag.

POLICE AFTER CHIVALRIC EDITORS.

A CHALLENGE TO MORTAL COMBAT AND FLIGHT FROM A SHERIFF.

Memphis, Tenn., May 6.-Editor E. W. Carmack was errested in the smoker of the Birmingham train thi norning on the charge of sending a challenge to W. A. Collier. Carmack was hustled out of the car and conveyed to the Criminal Court. Collier had a more ex citing experience. As he and two friends jumped into a closed carriage to go to the depot Deputy Sheriff App shoved a warrant in his face and placed him under arrest, charging him with accepting a challenge. But, quick as lightning, App was pulled into the carriage. The negro hackman was told to "drive like mad to the depot." App ordered him to stop, in the nam of the law. The officer attempted to use his pistol within the carriage, but Collier and John McCollen grabbed his wrist and prevented him. App fought like a demon and the flesh was torn from his wrist The deputy got out of the carriage, and, jerking out his pistol, levelled it at the negro and pulled the trigger, but a policeman shoved his thumb under the hammer. Collier and his two friends ran to the -leeper, got in and fastened the door and the train oulled out with them and Helmes Cummins, another of Callier's friends, abourd.

The men agreed to meet at Holly Springs The men agreed to meet at Holly Springs "by accident" and fight it out with pistols. Chief of Police Davis syore out the warrants. Carmack was taken to the Criminal Court room and was required to return at 2 o'clock. Sheriff McLendon swears to arrest Collier and his friends when they return, if it takes the whole town to do it. The difficulty grows out of Carmack's denouncing the owner of "The Appeal" as a common troilop, and Collier denouncing Carmack as a liar. The Dubose impeachment case is at the bottom of the whole business. The opinion is general that there mist be a fight, law or no law. Carmack left here for Holly Springs at 1 o'clock on a special train. Sheriff McLendon follows on an engine. A fight will probably ensue.

WHEAT BULLS IN CONTROL.

A RISE OF TWO CENTS A BUSHEL-DISASTROUS OUTLOOK IN KANSAS.

Chicago, May 6 (Special).-Wheat to-day on card of Trade advanced 2 cents a bushel, and the buil excitement was at its height at the close. July old from 761-4 to 773-4, and closed at 775-8. pite of a lot of realizing by pioneer buils, there was a stronger feeling at the clese than at the opening The strength was partly a matter of foreign news partly a matter of Western news. The trade knew hat the Kansas State report was soon to be out, and the point was that it would be sensationally bad.
Advices in the afternoon made the Kansus yield 24,-00,000 bushels against 71,000,000 last year. Private foreign advices were the worst yet. Kansas City reported a single lot of 500,000 hard winter wheat old for July delivery on a basts of 763-4 cents at Chicago, which meant an advance of about 10 cents for that grade over the prices current a few weeks ago. There was a good size export business done ere in No. 2 spring. The general opinion was that the Government on Wednesday will show a drop of three or four points under the April figure. The Cudahys are now in the midst of a new bull campaign. They were even on the market May 1, long the cash wheat and short the July. They are supds of wheat in the past week. At night on the early, "puts" on July were 767-8; "calls," 801-4.

Kansas City, May 6 .- A dispatch to "The Star" com Topeka, Kan., says: "The statement of the state Board of Agriculture issaed, shows that crop-conditions during the month were very unfavorable, causing the loss of 45 per cent of the entire acreage sown to wheat. The condition of the balance is only (40 per cent of a full crop. Counting the area lost, the condition is only 38 per cent. Oats show an in-creased acreage over last year, but the conditions only 65 per cent. Corn planting has made progress during the month, but unfavorable weather has re-larded germination. Frosts during the month seri-ously damaged the fruit crop.

LIEUTENANT PEARY STARTS FOR NEWFOUNDLAND. Philadelphia, May 6.-Lieutenant Robert E. Peary off here to-day for St. John's, N. F., to complete his

Melville Bay. The party will be composed of ten persons, seven of whom have already been chosen,

THE DOLPHIN INJURED IN A COLLISION.

The British steamship Mississippi came into colision with the United States dispatch-boat Dolphin in the North River yesterday morning. The Dolphin is now used as the "official yacht," and since she took the President and the Secretary of the Navy up the naval review she has been anchored off West Twenty seventh-st. The Mississippi, loaded for London, left her pler just above where the Dolphin is anchored at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and backed out into the stream. A strong ebb tide was running, and in the current the Mississippi became nmanageable. Before anything could be done to avert it the big steamship was swept down against the bows of the Dolphin. The two vessels came together with a crash and there was considerable excitement for a while. It was only a minute, however, before the Mississippi was cleared from Dolphin and on her way downstream. The Dolphin aided to bring about the separation of the two vessels hided to bring about the separation of the two we by slacking away on her anchor chains. The the Dolphin's low plates were badly dented by collision, and her stem was twisten. She will to go to the Navy Yard for repairs. The Mississ went on her way to sea and was apparently of

EX-MAYOR PATRICK J. GLEASON ARRESTED. Ex-Mayor Patrick J. Gleason, of Long Island City,

vas arrested in his railread office on Front-st. at 9 o'clock yesterday morning on a bench warrant by Deputy Sheriff Louis Walters, 'The ex-Mayor was taken before Judge Garretson, in Miller's hotel, where he was released in \$2,500 bonds. Anthony Miller and ex-Assessor James Davren became his bonds The arrest of Gleason is the result of two

QUIET AFTER TWO DAYS OF STORM.

SPECTATORS CROWD THE EXCHANGE GALLERY -COURSE OF THE MARKET.

To the continued relief of brokers and bankers who had been on a terrible strain through the week, Wall Street affairs yesterday wore a quiet aspect. The half-holiday session at the Stock Exchange confined business to two hours employed to survey a railroad into the interior.

The natives showed much howlility when it was market fluctuations. Deliveries of stocks sold learned that they were Americans, and the men on Friday and yesterday will be made to-morrow, which will in consequence be something of a crucial day as respects the possible development of further trouble. The week closed, however, with no promise of further failures and the Stock Exchange Clearing-House received the sheets and checks from all members without indications of friction in to-morrow's settlements. A feeling of relief was manifested in banking circles and the day closed with a sharp contrast in the temper of the Street compared with Thursday night.

affairs of the National Cordage Company, or of the firms which failed on Thursday and Friday, son's silk American flag was torn into strips and In spite of the fact that paper of L. Waterbury distributed among the crowd. Next morning a & Co. has gone to protest no assignment by that firm or by James M. Waterbury, president of the Cordage Company, seems probable, Doubtless the receivership proceedings have given relief to Cordage people that may enable them to adjust their affairs without resort to bankruptey proceedings. The position of S. V. White appears to be improved and he entertains hopes of an early resumption of business. The announcement was favorably received by Mr. White's many friends.

The differences at the Stock Exchange Clearing House on Mr. White's transactions amount to \$147,900, representing a loss of \$1,700 on every 100 shares of American Sugar Refining stock; which was the amount of the assessment levied, according to the rules of the Exchange, upon all the concerns who had to receive stock from sellers. These assessments were all paid up yesterday, and, of course, the payers hold the claims against Mr. White. There were trifling differences on a few other stocks, but about \$150,000 will cover the entire delinquency at the Clearing House. It is impossible to estimate the liabilities of Mr. White to banks and other lenders of

Mr. White said yesterday that margins were 'raining in" upon him from customers, and that according to all appearances every account would be made good, and he hoped to make an early settlement with all creditors. Mr. White emphatically denied that his suspension was due in any way to complications over the "privileges" he had outstanding. He declared that he had out "privileges" on not more than 2,000 or 3,000 shares, and the extreme loss which these could show him would not exceed \$100,000. cause of my suspension was simple enough," Mr. White said. "When I went to the Stock Exchange Friday morning there was no reason whatever why I should have failed. Sugar was strong at 85 or 86. I was out in New-st, a few minutes later when some one rushed up to me, crying out: 'Sugar is 79!' Petore I had barely digested this news quotations were brought to me of 66, 67, 68, 66 and so on, as rapidly as I speak, There was only one thing for me do in justice to all concerned, that was To stop at once. I could not tell where the decline depend on my customers. I might have checked still more against my bank account, but that would not have been right, for I did not know where I stood. But my clients are responding splendidly; every one so far has acted as squarely as could be, and when I heir from every one I shall be

Mr. White is arranging a basis of settlement as fast as possible with all the holders of his privileges who "put" stock to him on Friday which he could not pay for. As a rule there has been little difficulty in agreements as to the fair price at which the "puts" are to be settled for, as Mr. White's creditors, knowing his reputation for honorable dealings, have no disposition to press him hard. Mr. White yesterday spoke feelingly of the consideration which had been shown to him, and referred to the following letter, which he had received from a man who held one of his "puts," dated May 5;

Messrs. — notified you this a. m. of their intention to "put" sugar at 91 and exchanged tickets with you. This was for my account. I deeply regret to learn of This was for my account. I consider your cuspension and beg to enclose the "put," with the desire that you will cancel the comparison of this morning, and return the exchanged ticket and consider yourself released from at least a trifle of your responsibility.

Here is Mr. White's reply:

Your letter of yesterday should have been answered Your leaser of yesterday soon. I always vie with any man in magnanimity and I fear that you will bear off the palm 4; against me. This I say, however, when I begin debt paying (which I hope will be soon) I shall at once look you up, its upon a fair price of the Sugar The stock market yesterday was active, but

it presented none of the scenes of excitement and confusion witnessed on Friday. The visitors' gallery was jammed with sightseers, but the exhibition that they had counted upon was lacking. The total sales for the two hours were 204,696 shares. The course of prices was irregular. Tue opening was strong, but was followed by further declines. Then a rally set in, but the final dealings were warked by feverishness and irregularity. Stocks which are tavorites of London were uniformly lower at the close. St. Paul opened down 5-8 per cent at 74 1-2, and gradually receded to 73 5-8. Louisville and Nashville, Erie, Atchison and Reading lost small fractions, and Union Pacific closed ing lost small fractions, and Union Facilic closed 3-4 per cent lower. Rock Island early sold at 78a78 1-4, against 77 3-4 Friday night, fell to 79 and then railied to 77 1-4. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy ranged from 87a85 3-4 to 87 3-8a87. Western Union Telegraph, after a fall from 85 3-4 to 84, recovered to 85 1-2. The leading industrial stocks were stronger on covering of shorts. American Sugar Refining fluctuated between 77 1-4 and 81 3-4, but ended at 81-an net gain of 1 1-4 per cent. General nuctuated between 7 1-4 and 81 3-4, but ended at 81—a net gain of 1 1-4 per cent. General Electric fell from 80 to 78 1-2, raffied to 83 and ended 2 5-8 ner cent higher at 81 1-8. National Cordage was beavy, and, after sales at 19, shower a final loss of 1 1-8 per cent at 20 1-8. National Lead fell from 34 to 32, and closed at 33 1-4—a net decline of 5-8 are cent.

32, and closed at 33 1-4-a net decline of 5-8 per cent.

The bank statement was accepted generally as "favorable." It showed an average gain for the week in eash of \$1,115,800, and an increasin deposits of \$1,747,100. The loans were curtailed only \$679,025 and a gain was reported in the surplus reserve of \$679,025. The exhibit was so contrary to general expectation, however, that bankers were not able to throw much light on the figures. The contraction in loans was trifling in view of the experience of many borrowers, although for the last few days the banks have been as consistent with safety. But that the heavy loss to the Sub-Treasury in the week and the early large shipments of money to the inheavy loss to the Sub-Frashry in the week and the early large shipments of money to the in-terior should be so completely offset by the transfer of money from Chicago to New-York on Thursday and Friday as to result in an apparent gain of over \$1,000,000 in cash for the week excited surprise. In connection with this ex-traordinary feature of the statement some light traordinary feature of the statement some light was thrown on the figures when it was learned shad the firms which contemplated shipping \$2,000,000 gold yesterday had sold bills of exchange against the proposed shipment and secured the money. Owing to the excited condition of the stock speculation it was deemed wise not to send gold abroad yesterday and so the cash may have made an unexpected addition temporarily to the reserves of the banks. The transactions involved in this matter, resulted, with the postponement of the shipment, in a temporary supply of \$2,000,000 foreign capital. It is understood that this lot of gold.